REGISTEREDING. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,588.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 22
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARCOT, 1,781 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th June 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873. 12	Leave Madras	June 1873. 28
,, Carwar	14	,, Coconada	30
,, Naraikal	18		July.
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Vizagapatam	1
,, Colombo	21	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Galle	22	,, Gopaulpore	2
,, Negapatam	25	,, False Point	3
,, Pondicherry	28	Arrive CALCUTTA	5

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, and Alleppy, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Naraikal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSREH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 4th June 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	June 1873. 4	Leave BUSREH	June 1873. 23
,, Kurrachee	8	,, Fao	23
,, Guadur	9	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	11	,, Bahrein	27
,, Bunder Abbas	13	,, Linga	29
,, Linga	15	,, Bunder Abbas..July	1
,, Bushire	3	,, Muscat	3
,, Koweit	19	,, Guadur	5
,, Fao	19	,, Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSREH	20	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will despatch a Steamer twice a week to Kurrachee commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. During the S. W. Monsoon the Steamers will leave on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, and during the fair weather on FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. E. Davis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th June 1873, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

The Steam ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Bevis, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 11th June, at 2 o'clock P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 8	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

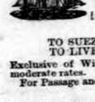
The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are cautioned to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave 11th June.)



THE new Steamer TIMOR, 1,440 Tons Nett Register, 200 H.P. nominal. She made the Passage from England to Bombay in 29 days. Her Cabin accommodation consists of a Saloon on Deck, handsomely fitted, and she will carry a Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
TO LIVERPOOL	,, 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on Board at moderate rates.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th May 1873.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Imperial Mail Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 7th June This Steamer has excellent accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Including a liberal Table (exclusive of Wine and Liquors) and transit through Egypt, also free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.

	I. Class.	II. Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45-0	£35	£19-0
To Port Said	£33-6	£23	£14-6
To Suez	£32-8	£22	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 14th May 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Deck.
Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	50	34		14
Naples	50	34		14
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st JUNE 1873.

PERSIA, on TUESDAY, 1st JULY 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 6th June, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,345 Tons, and 4000 H. P.). Captain A. H. Johnson, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 30th May 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 16th June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAFORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. Parish, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd June 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES FROM SURAT TO GOGO.

First Class	...	...	...	...	Rs. 5 0
Second Class	...	...	...	...	... 3 8
Third Class	...	...	...	...	... 1 8
Horses	...	...	...	...	... 4 0
Carriages	...	...	...	...	... 4 0

Until further Notice, the Steam Ferry Boat will leave Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, and Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the Undermentioned Agents :—

FEERROZSHAH SHAPOORJEE at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN at Gogo.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th October 1872.

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be withdrawn during the S. W. Monsoon months of June, July and August.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Bales Twist, No. 30.
7 Do. Grey Shirtings.
2 Cases Coloured Sarries.
7 Do. Do. Prints.
5 Do. Silk Border Dhoties.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

Cutlery, Matches, Ruby Beads, 10 Cases Eau-de-Cologne, Printing Paper, Turkish Caps, Pins.

On account of whom it may Concern :—ex Steamer Muriel :—

C—W } 355,356,361 } 7 Bales Grey Shirtings, Saltwater
B } 362,368,369,373 } damaged.

On account and risk of Abdoolali Dawoodkhan :—

In double triangles P. 3632-71—6 Cases each 25 gross Safety Matches.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome costly Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Murree Dog Cart, Buggy, Horse, Harness, &c., at the New Post Office Building, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the very valuable and handsome household furniture &c., the property of E. C. George, Esq., Post Master of Bombay, proceeding to Calcutta, the same comprises of rich cut glassware, dinner, breakfast and desert services, best platedware, such as a set of dish covers, ice pitcher, cruet stand, bread basket, butter pot, table candlesticks, &c., handsome French polished blackwood and English mahogany furniture, such as set of dining table in 3 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, round pier and writing tables, easy, folding, rocking and drawing-room chairs, tete-a-tete and reclining couches, ottoman, teapoys, glass door cupboard, hat stand, a English mahogany grand square piano by Soundy & Co., a milliner's patent iron treasury chest, carpet, table argand, reading and wall lamps, camp cots, child's do., dressing and washing tables, dressing glasses, wardrobes, chest of drawers, clothes basket, dispense and cook-room articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome Murree dog cart.
1 serviceable buggy.
1 grey horse.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, by Collard and Collard, a English-built Brougham, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Major F. C. Davidson, the same comprises, glassware, dinner and desert services, plateware, such as cruet stand, pickle stand, ice pitcher, tea set, table and chamber candlesticks, handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, a set of camp do. in 2 pieces, sideboard, dining-room chairs, screens, teapoys, circular table, chiffoniers, whatnots, hatstand, Jubbulpore carpets, a valuable marble 14 day clock, teakwood bedstead, cleopatra couch, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, wardrobes, clothes basket, bath tubs, Cawnpore and dragged carpets, screen, baby's cot, pictures in frames, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built Light Open Carriage with moveable Glass Shutter.

A Pair of Handsome Bay and Grey Arab Carriage Horses.

A Set of best English plated mounted double Harness, nearly new.

A Ditto Serviceable Ditto for the Mofussil.
A Ditto Ditto Single Ditto

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated Rich Crockery and Glassware, a First Class Mahogany Grand Square Sympathetic Piano by Soundy and Co. nearly new, a Handsome English-built Barouche by Ness, made to order, a pair of Handsome Bay Australian Carriage Horses, sets of best English Single Carriage Harness, a splendid collection of choice and rare Plants, &c., at No. —, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE AND COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of an Assortment of Fancy and Miscellaneous Goods in the Shop No. 27, in Meadow Street, opposite to the Oriental Bank.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M. THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th and TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at the above mentioned place of an assortment of fancy and miscellaneous goods, consisting of scent bottles, lavender, violet powder, ala rose, cude rose, pomatum, fountain perfume, powder puff, boxes of cosmatic, tooth brushes, letter clips, letter seals, stamp Press, Webster's dictionary, envelope, letter and foolscap size copying book, japan tin cash and deed boxes by Mordan and Co., iron jewellery boxes, English pint and half pint writing copying and red ink, coloured Pe la Rue note paper and blotting books, glass inkstand, portable copying press, patent inkstand, lead pencils, walnut wood stationery cases, beam scale, mathematical instruments, mahogany show cases, magnifying glasses, steel pen, penholders, stereoscopic views, highly perfumed cakes of soaps, ladies, gentlemen's and children's boots, shoes, and slippers, brass pegs, iron bedsteads and cradle, plated table candlesticks, tea services, nut crackers, blackwood show cases and glass door cupboard, &c.

No Catalogue and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses and Harness, &c. at No. 9, Middle Colaba.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bungalow, No. 9, Middle Colaba, on Friday the 6th June, at 1 P.M., the handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., of Captain P. Murray, the same consists of glassware, breakfast, dinner and dessert sets, plated candlesticks, cruet, pickle and egg frames, icepitcher, bread basket, sugar basin, waiter, a set of plated fiddle-pattern spoons and forks, boxes of plated handle table and dessert knives and forks, plated table argand lamp, a set of blackwood camp dining table in 4 pieces, black dining room chairs, sideboard, lookstands, tea caddy, carved circular table, drawing room and easy chairs, pier and writing tables, teapoys, a plated 3-light hanging argand lamp, Brussels carpet, carved conversation and reclining couches, blackwood camp cots, dressing and washband tables, toilet glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, clothes basket, bath tubs, Cawnpy and dragged carpets, screen, baby's cot, pictures in frames, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

An open carriage, a pair of Bay Australian carriage horses and a set of plated mounted double harness.

One hunting saddle and one side saddle, &c.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th June 1873.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France,

thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 4th JUNE, 1873.

BENEFIT OF

Mr. NASARWANJI MERWANJI POWRY.

SPECIALITY.

CARR BROTHERS'

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

INVERNESS CAPES

AND

OVERCOATS,

ALL SILK AND REVERSIBLE,

Very light and durable made, and cut expressly to *our own order.*

CONSTITUENTS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO INSPECT THESE GOODS BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

17, CHURCH STREET,

BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—REQUIRED CONSIGNEES of COAL per Ship HAMPDEN, arrived TO-DAY from NEWCASTLE.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd June 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF TANJORE, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

No claim for deficiency of or damage to Cargo will be entertained after the departure of the Vessel.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, ship City of Tanjore.

Bombay, 3rd June 1873.

KEROSINE OIL LAMPS !

Just arrived a Stock of Lamps with Round Kosmos Burners, standing well the Brisc.
Table Lamps, Hanging Lamps for 1 and 2 lights.
Wall Lamps, Hand Lamps at moderate prices.
Also Superior Bohemian Glassware of all kinds, a great variety of Toys, &c., &c.
Beautiful Toilet Glasses on Marble Stands with rich Bohemian Toilet set.
Price Lists sent on application. Package for up-country sendings well cared for.

THEODOR KNAUST,
27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite the Oriental Bank

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,
(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)
PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS,
AND DRUGGISTS,
ALSO
GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,
5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,
(Established nearly 100 Years,)
So well known for their
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.
These preparations are unique and unrivalled.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,
Specially for India, China, and the East.
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
In bottles of various sizes.
COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.
ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Rose, Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.
FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.
Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and London Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY ; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR

can only be obtained by the use of Rowlands' Macassar Oil. It prevents the Hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a Glass Stopper instead of the Cork as formerly. All with the Cork are Spurious Imitations. This notice is deemed necessary, as the Proprietors have received intimation that a large quantity of Counterfeit, of the most pernicious quality, has lately been sent from France and Germany to India, South America and the Colonies under their names.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION

is obtained by the use of Rowlands' Kalydor, which allays all irritation and tenderness of the skin, removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the complexion and skin. During the heat and dust of Summer especially, and in cases of Sunburn and STINGS of INSECTS it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor," and see that their signature is in red ink on every bottle, as theirs is the only genuine.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food. Rowlands' Odonto, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto," and see that their name is on the Government Stamp of every box.

ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE

never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in Red or Grey Hair, Whiskers, Eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent Brown or Black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing or perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last seventy years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, Perfumers and Bazaars throughout India the Colonies and South America.

A. ROWLAND & SONS,
HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, 20, PROPRIETORS.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY was HELD at EDINBURGH on 29th April 1873.

RESULTS COMMUNICATED IN THE REPORT.

Amount proposed for Assurance during the Year 1872 (2,353 Proposals)	£1,426,665 3 4
Amount of Assurances accepted during the Year 1872 (1,965 Policies)	£1,190,453 10 0
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the Year 1872	£40,660 13 2
Claims by Death during the Year 1872, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£334,249 16 5
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last Five Years	£5,627,562 1 1
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1872 (of which £983,419 11s. is Re-assured with other Offices)	£17,344,084 8 2

REVENUE, UPWARDS OF SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

ASSETS, UPWARDS OF FOUR MILLIONS STERLING.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was established at Edinburgh in 1825. The Acts of Parliament, 2° & 3° Gul. IV. Cap. 81, and 8° and 9° Vict. Cap. 75, also 22° and 23° Vict. Cap. 27, have been granted for the purpose of its constitution and for the regulation of its affairs. It has been conducted with much success, and that result may be attributed not only to the extensive and influential connections of the Company, but more particularly to the liberality of its dealings, and to the constant attention paid by the Directors to the adoption of improvements and facilities in connection with the contract of Life Assurance.

BONUS ADDITIONS TO POLICIES.

The Company have divided Profits on eight occasions, in 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, and 1870, when very large additions were made to Policies.

The next division of Profits will be made in 1875.

Tables of Rates, and all further information, can be obtained by application at the Offices of the Company in Bombay.

WILL. THO. THOMSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN BOMBAY.

G. HAMILTON TRAILL, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation.
A. E. ASHLEY, Esq., The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.
A. CRAIGIE, Esq., of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch & Owen.
H. E. BRIGHT, Esq., of Messrs. Wallace & Co.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES TO THE BOARD.

CHAS. E. BENN and ATHERTON E. ASHLEY.
(The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.)

EDINBURGH	3 and 5, George Street (Head Office).
LONDON	82, King William Street, E.C. 73, Pall Mall, East, S.W.
DUBLIN	26, Upper Sackville Street.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST BRAND.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME and No. 1
THOMPSON'S do. do. No. 1
MADURA, No. 1 and No. 2
BLUCHER, No. 1 and No. 2
HAVANNAH SHAPE,
NOBLE'S do. PRIME.
BREAKFAST do. do.

INDIAN NOVELTIES.

HABANOS. BIJOUX.
REGALIAS. CORTADOS.
NONPAREIL.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS,
Of selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.
No. 1
No. 2
No. 3
MANILLA SHAPE.
HAVANNAH SHAPE.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF
COCONADA CHEROOTS,
OF THE FOLLOWING MUSTERS.
OFFICE.
BURMAHS.
BABINGTONS.
SEDANS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDEN (Havannah Shaped).

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
"INDIANA" CIGARS, No. 1 and No. 2
"LONG" CHEROOTS.

TOBACCOS,

THOMAS BEAR'S TOBACCO.
BIRDS EYE.
CUT CAVENDISH.
SMOKING MIXTURE.
LATAKIA.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE.

BEYNON STOCKEN and SON'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCO.
HONEY DEW, VIRGINIA, SHAG.
GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE.
&c. &c. &c.

AMERICAN TOBACCO,

SPONGE CAKE NATURAL LEAF ; GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW ; AND OTHERS.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST-FREE ON APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST, APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

HOT SEASON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just received, a Fresh Consignment of GOODS for the present Hot Weather : comprising Light Tweeds in every colour, Oxford Shirtings, French Shirtings, Silk and Wool, &c., &c.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

GLOVES.

	Rs. a.	
Ladies' White Kid Gloves ...	P. Pr	2 12
Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.	,,	2 12
Gent's White Kid Gloves ...	,,	3 0
Gent's Lavender Kid Gloves	,,	3 0
Gent's Colored Kid Gloves...	,,	3 0
Gent's Dogskin Gloves.....	,,	2 12

Nett.

COLLARS.

Shakespear, Realm, Suez, First Lord, Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, and a variety of other new shapes, per doz.	6	8

SCARFS.

Duke of Edinburgh, Napier, Teck, and Windsor	2	12
The Romal Satin	3	0
Washing Scarfs, in a variety of colors.		

HATS.

Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15	8
Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hats	12	8
Black Felt Hyde Park, Brighton, Derby, Stanhope, and Scarboro' ...	6	8
Brown Felt do. do. ...	7	0
Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester..	6	0
Sola Topies, new shape	5	0

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single), Sponge Bags, from 1 8

JEWELLERY.

Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.

SHIRTS.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 0
Badham's Pure All-Wool, each	8 8
Badham's Oxford Cloth, each..	6 8
Badham's Spun Silk.....	12 0
Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
Badhan's White Shirts, p doz.	60 0

All new Patterns.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Badham's Oxford Cloth	11	0
Badham's Pure All-Wool	18	0
Badham's Silk and Wool	19	0
Badham's Spun Silk.....	22	0

TIES.

Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb.....	1	0
Coloured ,, ,, ,, ...	1	8
White Dress Ties, from	0	8

HELMETS.

Hawke's Regulation Helmet	18	0
Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps & Spike ...	33	0
White Helmets, for Civilians	18	0
White and Drab Hunting Hats	15	0

OVERLAND CHAIRS.

English-made, with Leg Rest	11	0
Do. without do	10	0

UMBRELLAS.

Ladies' and Gent's Silk Umbrellas. White Cotton Lined Green.

HOSIERY.

| | Rs. a. |
|

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 3RD JUNE 1873.

EXCHANGE on London remains the same as our yesterday's quotations.

In Government Securities, there has not been any special transaction to report, but prices are well maintained.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.....1s. 11d.
Credit Bills, do. .....1s. 11 3/16d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 11¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight.....1s. 10 11/16d.
Credit do. .....1s. 10½d.
Documents, do. .....1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, demand .....1s. 10 7/16d. to 1s. 10 15/32d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 99¾
Do. demand..... 100 1/16

On Madras, 30 days' sight ..... 99¾ nominal.
Do. demand..... 99 15/16. to par.

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 231 to 231½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111
Four & half per cent. 105½
Four per cent. ... ...103½ to 103¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
8 years, do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... ...94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond .....115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand..... 4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-8-6
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 221½
Bar Silver... ... ... 107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf 16-11-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch 16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS.—Cotton is scarce and the steamers on the berth have been filling up with wheat at £2-12-6 to £2-15-0. By sail rates are almost nominal, the heavy rain this morning having caused shippers to defer engagements. The Caldew, 485 tons, accepted a continental charter at £2-15-0 for Britain or £3-0-0 Continent; cargo cotton.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. / Wooden Ships ,, ... £2 5s. 0d. to £2 12s. 0d. / Myrabollams ..... £2 0s. 0d. nominal. / Coir bells ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 5s. 0d. }
Havre ... { Cotton..... / Coffee..... } £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
Venice ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Trieste ..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre..... £3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ..... £2 12s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 to 25 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 6 per bale nominal. }
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 5 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... No offer.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising for Colaba, Land, Alexandra, Manocjee Petit, and other Spinning shares. Bank of Bombay closes steady; Press shares closed dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash. Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	82
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	767½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	100
9,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,080	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	111
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3'0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	238
.....	£20	109·1'0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	43·10'0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	195·5'1	do.	Do. New Shares	

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	150 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co....	1,900
200	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	825
100	500	all	10 p.ct.	Albert King Co.....	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	240
150	12,000	11,000	100 p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	7,000
200	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,550
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New.....	375
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	800
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company.....	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.....	5,500
350	9,000	all	25 p.c.	East India Press Co	2,400
150	8,500	all	500 *	Fort Press Co.....	6,800
300	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framji Cowaji Press Co.	660
200	1,000	all	200 p.c.	French Press Co	725
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,000
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	800
200	400	350	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co..	670
120	2,500	all	250 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press....	2,150
200	1,500	250	...	Sassoon's Press Co.....	400
400	850	750	135 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	460
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,075
225	2,000	1,000	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,080 xd
150	850	all	8 p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000

* Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.....	1,556
9,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	109
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
900	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	450

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150 p.c.	Albert Mills Co.....	2,000
600	1,250	all	50 p.s.	Alexandra Spinning	1,395
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,675
200	2,000	500	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	825
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	1,065
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning....	1,480
750	2,000	all	200 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,300
750	1,000	all	...	Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,070
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,195
998	1,000	all	17 p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,120
800	2,500	all	150 p.c.	Oriental	3,050
480	2,500	2,400	216 p.c.	Royal	2,225
500	1,000	...	...	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,300

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,310
1,000	50	all	45 p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld...	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	100
1,000	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	23
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	385
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ...	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
.....	95	19½	...	Bank of China.....	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank.....	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula.....	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues quiet without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

300	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds.	7 lbs. at Rs.	4 10 0
500	,,	,,	40 ,, 39 ,,	7 lbs. at ,,	4 10 0
1,000	,,	,, T. Cloths	32 ,, 24 ,,	7 lbs. at ,,	3 15 6
450	,,	,, Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,,	3 lbs. at ,,	2 2 6

COTTON.

The market closed steady without any change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

250	candies	New Bhownuggur	S days	.....at Rs. 209
50	,,	,,	,,	.....at ,, 2 9
25	,,	,, Bharee		.....at ,, 185
25	,,	,,		.....at ,, 187
50	,,	,, Broach		.....at ,, 217
100	,,	,, Kurunjo		.....at ,, 201
50	,,	,, Faizpore		.....at ,, 203½

YARNS,

The Market remains very quiet, and prices rule in favour of buyers. The following sales has transpired :—

1,800 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40's.....at 26 as. per lb.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Gammond.....	Cutch, May 31.
	Madras (s)	Bernard.....	Hongkong, May 10.
	Magdala	Brough	Shield, December 12.
	City of Tanjore	Smith.....	Glasgow, February 24.
	Evangeline	Adams	Chittagong, March 22.
	Sir Charles Napier.	Dodgson	Cardiff, January 30.
	Hampden	McDonald ...	North Shield, Dec. 12.

DEPARTURE.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Duncain	Chambers.....	Liverpool.

The Steamer Elgin, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government' Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., L, 4h. 51m., 12-3s., East, Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

May.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.							Wind.		Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the Ground.
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air	Extent of cloudy Sky (in tenths) at 10 A.M. on following day.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	In.	O	O	O			O	O			
26	29·561	88·2	82·8	81·1	·800	5·0	91·6	80·6	ENE., ESE., SSW., WSW., W., WNW., NW., SSW., WSW.	231	·00
27	·536	88·7	81·7	79·4	·748	5·6	95·0	83·9	W., NW., SSE., W. E., SSE., NE., ESE.	241	·00
28	·547	87·0	80·5	78·4	·764	7·4	92·4	77·0	E., WNW., SW., SSW., WSW., SW., ENE., SSE.	314	·35
29	·534	86·8	81·0	79·2	·786	6·0	91·2	80·6	SE., SSE., ENE., ESE., S., SSW., SW., ENE., NE.	379	·11
30	·520	86·6	80·9	79·0	·784	6·2	89·5	82·9	S., SSE., S., SSW., SW., S., SSE., SE.	510	·01
31	·519	87·5	80·4	78·0	·737	5·2	91·5	83·0	S., SE., SSE., SSW., SW., WSW., S.	460	·04
1	·525	86·1	81·2	78·3	·779	8·0	89·0	83·2	ENE., ESE., SE., WSW., S., SSE., SE.	518	·00

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... ·51
Registered between 1st January and 25th May ..... ·05
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 1st June..... ·56

DAILY IMPORTS.—3RD JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Muriel, s, 12 cases iron chests, B W Patuck.

FROM LONDON.

Xantho, s, 15 cases candles, B Sazba and Co,
Janet Court, 20 cases glass bottles, V Brothers.
Petersburg, s, 250 cases brandy, P S Kharegat.
Corrina, s, 14 cases candles, J S Elmore and Co; 4 cases brass sheets, M Keekabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Juno, s, 3 cases beads and 4 cases glassware, F A Davur.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 250 cases claret and 6 cases hock, Bonnevialle and Sibille; 15 boxes brandy, Forbes and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigalla, 5 hogsheads brandy, E M Settna.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, 20 hogsheads beer, G Tippet and Co; 73 cases beer and 81 cases porter, F Sands and Co; 6 hogsheads stout, P Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—3RD JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Pocahontes, 92 bales cotton, T Velljee; 10 bales cotton, G Pursotom.
Iron Cross, 149 bales hemp, S Mooljee; 2,153 coils coir yarn, S S Narrewala; 96 bales cotton, L Gunesdass; 87 bales cotton, M Jumnadass; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.
Alpin, 1,8·5 dhoils coir yarn, S Pudomsee.
Glee Maiden, 46 bales hides, S Abdoola and Co.
Sandringham, 320 ewts horns, H Noormamed.
City of Dublin, 10 bales cotton, Owen and Okell.
Centurion, 1,000 bales cotton, P Cassels and Co; 80 bales cotton, B Bhugajee; 11 bales cotton, V Jewraj; 101 bales cotton, F C Gangjee.
Red Gauntlet, s, 254 bales cotton, B Brothers; 33 bales cotton, N Bhegraj; 1 bale hide, B Bogah; 1 bale hide, R Mahomed.
Muriel, s, 15 bales cotton, R L King and Co; 56 bales cotton, K Preiswerck and Co.
Corrina, s, 60 bales cotton, Forbes and Co; 32 bales wool, C Kimatram.
Timor, s, 5 bales hides, S Momed and Co; 1,000 bags wheat, R Stewart and Co,
Tanjore, s, 171 bales tobacco, A Tait,
Elgin, s, 2,800 bags wheat, S Hobart and Co.
Celia, s, 1,292 bags wheat, S Hobart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Tanjore, s, 48 bales tobacco, and 406 baskets gutta percha, A Tait; 12 pieces Et ath, S Futtabhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Trevanion, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Prigs, 1,500 bundles linseed, G Nurput; 73 bales cotton, G Moolchund.

FOR VENICE.

Tanjore, s, 37 hides, A Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

Juno, s, 100 bales cotton, R Stewart and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Tanjore, s, 10 slabs tin, H A H Latib.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

McNeill, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from Matheran.
Yates, Captain, 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.
Snodgrass, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Rajkote.

DEPARTURE.—JUNE 3.

Swanson, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, May 29.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R W Trafford, Asst. Commr, Sealkote has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty days, with effect from the 19th July 1873.

G O No 1705, dated the 7th inst, granting Mr Trafford privilege leave for forty-eight days, with effect from the 15th June, is here by cancelled.

The Hon the Lt-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions in the Settlement Dept, with effect from the date thereof :—

To be Assistant Commissioners, 2nd Class.

Mr F W R Fryer, Mr R O'Brien, and Mr W E Purser.

Officers who under the above arrangement receive a rank higher than that of their contemporaries, unless otherwise specially ordered, hold such rank only so long as they remain employed on Settlement duty.

Mr F E Moore, Asst Commr, 2nd class, to be Asst Commr, 1st class.

Mr A H Benton, Asst Commr, 3rd class, to be Asst Commr, 2nd class.

The following extract from Station Orders by the Officer Commdg at Rajanpoor, No 167, dated 22nd April 1873, is confirmed :—

Asst Surg A McGregor will receive over medical charge of the Civil duties, and Dispensary from Asst Surg G C Ross, proceeding on sick leave.

Mr C Pearson, Inspr of Schools, Rawulpindee Circle, is appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr J G Cordery.

The Rev S H Beamish, Chaplain of Julundhur, has obtained sixty-one days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 2nd June 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr H B Beckett, Asst Commr, Mardan, has obtained privilege leave of absence for fifty-four days, with effect from the 1st June 1873.

Capt T J C Plowden, Asst Commr, Hazara, is appointed to hold charge of the Out-post of Mardan during the absence on leave of Mr Beckett.

The services of Dr R Willmot, late Civil Surg of Gurgan, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, for employment on the Rajpootana (State Railway.

Surg J C Morice, 16th Ben Cav, Peshawur, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that station, from Surg H W Bellew, C S I, on the 10th May 1873.

Maj F J millar, Offg Depy Commr, Gujranwalla, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that station, from Mr A R Bulman, on the 13th May 1873.

The Rev J H Hocking officiated as Chaplain of Peshawur from the 24th Jan to the 9th Feb 1873.

Lt C F Massy, Asst Commr, Rawulpindee, has obtained ninety-two days' privilege leave of absence, in continuation of the leave granted to Lt in G O No 1936, dated 16th May 1873.

The Rev M S Laing, Chaplain of Rawulpindee, has obtained forty-two days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st June 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Rev J B D'Aguilar, Chaplain of Sealkote has obtained thirty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Rev B M Behr Chaplain of Umritsar, has obtained ninety days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 1st July 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The Revd J R Baldwin, Chaplain of Lahore, has obtained sixty days' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 14th August 1873, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt C S McLean, Comdt, 1st Punjab Cav, is granted leave of absence on private affairs, under the Rules of 1868, from 15th April to the 15th Oct 1873, to visit Cashmere and Murree.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 12th May 1873 directing 3rd class Hospl Asst Ameer-ood-deen to do duty with the Hazara Mountain Baty at Abbottabad.

Dated 13th May 1873, directing Asst Surg J T Bookey, attached to the Peshawur Mountain Baty at Kohat, to proceed to Edwardesabad and assume temporary medical charge of the 1st Sikh, Infy, vice Dr Holmes, appointed to the medical charge of Shaikh Budin.

Kohat Station Order, dated 21st April 1873, appointing Asst Surg E Sanders, 2nd Sikh Inf, to the medical charge of No 4 Garrison Company of Artillery, from the 13th Dec 1872, in addition to his other duties.

Appointing Asst Surg G Thomson, 1st Punjab Cavy, to the medical charge of No 4 Garrison Company of Artillery, from the 21st April 1873, vice Asst Surg Sanders.

Corps of Guides Regtal Order, dated 1st May 1873, making the following temporary appointments consequent on the departure of Capt E C Hutchinson on general leave :—

Capt Wigram Battye, Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt of Cavalry and Squadron Officer.

Capt A J Nicholson, Qrmr, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

5th Goorkha Regtal Order, dated 24th April 1873, appointing Lt L R Bettye, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qrmr temporarily, and in addition to his other duties, vice Capt J M Sym, Offg 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

2nd Sikh Infy Regtal Order, dated 5th May 1873, making the following, Offg appointments, as a temporary measure, on the departure of Maj R Bracken, 2nd in Comd, on leave with effect from the 4th idem.

Capt H M Pratt, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd and Wing Officer.

Capt J B Slater, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

4th Sikh Infy Regtal Order, dated 10th April 1873, directing Capt L C Daniell, appointed 1st Wing Subn in G G O No 342 of 1873, to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Arrival of packet.
United Kingdom	June 6 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 11 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee...	,, 4 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
China	,, 2 ...	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 28 ...	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 6 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 0 ...	5-30 P.M. ...	6-30 P.M.

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

The subjoined time table, shows the dates of departure of mails or Mauritius and Reunion for the first half of 1873 :—

REGULAR MAILS.	SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.
Monday .....June 6	Monday .....June 13

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MOON—June 2nd, at Deolalee, the wife of Honorary Ensign J. Moon, Commissariat Department, of a son.
RAMSDEN—June 1st, at Egutpoora, the wife of Mr. John Ramsden, C.E., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BUCKNER—May 20th, at Umballa, the wife of Mr. J. W. Buckner, Postal Department, of a son.
ERNSTHAUSEN—May 28th, at 17, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, Mrs. Oscar Von Ernsthausen, of a daughter.
KAVANAGH—May 23rd, at Mussoorie, the wife of T. Henry Kavanagh, V. C., of a son.
LOW—May 28th, at Pachmahi, the Lady Ida Low, of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1873.

ENGLAND is becoming increasingly great in little matters and little in great ones. Sir Charles Dilke proposed to spoil royalty of its privileges, to diminish the number of offices and emoluments of the attendants of the Court, and thereby to save money. Mr. Fawcett, in a kindred spirit, draws evidence from the reluctant Mr. Kellner, that the Band of the Governor of Bombay is two and a half times as expensive as the Band of the Governor of Madras, and then remarks, "This is only another illustration that everything in Bombay is extravagant, and costs two and a half times more than it does in Madras." The great object before the mind of the parliamentary enquirer was evidently to save money. It might have been Sir Charles Dilke himself who wished to pry into the quality of the music with which the Governor of Bombay regaled his friends on festive evenings in order to propose that the Band be abolished. It does not appear that Mr. Fawcett wishes the Band of the Governor of Bombay to be abolished, but he does wish that the cost should be reduced to £285 as in Madras. The quality of the Band is quite another thing. A couple of kettle drums, a trombone, and half a dozen C fifes would prove an immense attraction at a Governor's dinner, a State levée, a reception, or a Ball. And this is the kind of Band which £285 would supply.

We do not object to saving public money when it can be done without lowering the dignity of the nation. While we respect the principle, we feel ourselves at liberty to repudiate the way in which it would be worked by reformers such as Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Fawcett. When Sir Charles Dilke came before the House of Commons to demand an enquiry into the offices of the royal household with the view of abolishing those that were obsolete and so reducing the expenditure on account of royalty, Parliament felt that it was called upon to do what might be a very good thing in its way, but the way of doing it could not be approved of, and in consequence the motion of the wrong-headed Baronet was rejected amidst general indignation. There are two purposes which reformers of the school of Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Fawcett endeavour to serve when they seek to reduce public expenditure of the kind to which we have alluded—they wish to save public money, and give pain to high official personages. If we give these reformers credit for entertaining only the single idea of wishing to save the public money, then it is left open to us to say that they forget what is due to the dignity of high offices. Both should go together. The dignity of the nation is bound up in its high offices, and one cannot suffer without the other. And so especially is the dignity of the Crown associated with the dignity of the nation, that it is little short of treason to propose anything that is likely to lower that dignity. If Sir Charles Dilke was well assured of the necessity of abolishing any of the obsolete offices connected with the royal household, before proposing anything to Parliament that might even remotely be regarded by the humblest of the nation as an attack upon royalty, he should have taken his stand upon the highest ground which a truly loyal subject could occupy, namely, that of first proposing to place the dignity of the Crown on a higher basis such as would correspond with the position of the country. There were no abuses to remedy, the sinecure offices connected with the royal household were handed down to the present Sovereign by former Parliaments and former Sovereigns. Englishmen would be slow to confess that the wealth and strength of the nation had in any way diminished by years, while they would admit that the country had always held its own amongst nations. In no way then could it be necessary to lower the dignity of the Crown; on the contrary, there was every reason why the nation should endeavour to shed additional lustre upon it. A reform in the offices connected with the royal household should therefore have been carried out in connection with changes which would have made it apparent to everybody that loyal feelings pervaded the hearts of those who undertook the work of reform, and that anything that might be proposed and passed would place the Sovereign in a position of higher dignity than before. We are writing some time after the event, it is true, but inasmuch as it is the principles of reform which we desire to see established, Sir Charles Dilke's mischievous motion is the best that we can find to suit our purpose.

If at the termination of the labours of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Finance it should happen that reforms are established which would reduce the Indian expenditure very considerably, and that Mr. Fawcett had been instrumental in bringing about such reduction, he would probably feel rewarded for his labours by being able to say to the people of India—"I have saved you a taxation of so many thousands a year, and am glad that it was in my power to do you a service." And yet if bringing down the condition of the Band of the Governor of Bombay to the ridiculous level of what is known as a "Surat Band" should be one of the reforms by which public money is saved, there may not be so much credit in the financial reform, because it would not be a wise measure.

It must not be supposed that we wish to compare Mr. Fawcett's wish to turn the Band of the Governor of Bombay into a "Surat Band," with Sir Charles Dilke's proposal to interfere with the royal household, except so far as to show that both these reformers are influenced by the same principle: both wish to save public money, and to save it in a way that is highly objectionable. In the matter of the Band of the Governor of Bombay, it has consisted of the same numerical strength for the last half century, and allowing only for the improvement which during that time has taken place in Band instruments and Band music, the Band is the same as it always was. We do not know that anything has taken place in India during the last half century which calls for the exercise of the authority of Parliament to abolish the well-established prerogatives of Indian Governors. If we must maintain local Governors, we must maintain them in dignity suitable to their high position. Rather than accept a 'Surat Band,' or an assortment of musicians that would more probably horrify than allure the senses, it would be better to abolish the Band altogether. This would save the public money and increase the popularity of Mr. Fawcett in some quarters very much, while it would equally well strike at the dignity of the Governor of Bombay.

If any reform is required in connection with Indian Governors, it would be more dignified and appropriate to consider the system of government in this country than to consider only the Band expenditure. If a Lieutenant Governor is sufficient to rule a population of sixty-six millions in Bengal, it may not be necessary to maintain a full Governor in Bombay to rule a population of one-fourth the proportion. But here we have a question of economy combined with that of good government, and the principle can be applied without in any way damaging the Government or offending the Governors. And if Mr. Fawcett would attack this question, he would be better employed than when he is vexing himself about the comparative cost of the Bands of the Indian Governors. Has it never occurred to Mr. Fawcett to suggest that the Bands of the Governors in India should be made an "imperial department" like the Post Office and the department of accounts, and that the musicians should be served out to all the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in proportion? This would be one way of appeasing his wrath against the "extravagant" Governors of Bombay, and it would tally very well with the *finikin* views on which he hopes to build his reputation as a statesman and financier. The Parliamentary Committee are doing some good work, but the shopkeeping policy peeps out too frequently in the remarks which some of the members make very unnecessarily, as we think, in connection with some of the questions which they propose. A running commentary is too frequently kept up by the examiners as if they were bent on prejudging the particular question they have in hand. We should like to see the Committee placing themselves in a more judicious balance than they are now doing, they should remember that they are enquiring on behalf of the people of India, who receive the running commentary of the Committee as if it were the judgment and decision of the British nation. If the aim and scope of the enquiry which the Committee are making were well understood by all classes in this country, as it would be by Englishmen, the running commentary would do no harm. To take the cost of the Band of the Governor of Bombay as an illustration, we may say that thousands of natives will be persuaded that the Governor of Bombay has unnecessarily and unjustifiably increased the Band expenditure, and that his position as the head of this Government is no greater than that of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who does not supply himself with a Band at all. This is mischievous, to say the least of it; and if such men as Mr. Fawcett do not know it, General Balfour and Sir David Wedderburn should set him right. Any enquiry which is calculated to lead to reform of a useful kind is justifiable, but the continued revilings which are poured out upon unfortunate Bombay can be of use to nobody, and is far removed from the objects for which the Committee was appointed. The Governor's palace at Guneh Khind was a proper subject for enquiry, as showing that there was a financial screw loose in the machinery of the Supreme Government. The enquiry into the public works expenditure of this Presidency, including the purchase of the Elphinstone property and the formation of the Port Trust was also desirable for similar reasons, but the painful enquiry into the comparative cost of the Bands of the Indian Governors is undignified as it will be fruitless of good results.

THE principle of reducing the temperature of the air in railway carriages in India by water evaporation is receiving attention in various quarters. Simplicity and inexpensiveness are much sought after. To Mr. R. D. Sanders of the G. I. P. Railway is due the credit of the invention, and the carriage which he sent to the Bombay Exhibition showed very well the mechanical arrangements by which the air was cooled. The exclusion of dust from the carriage, if it can be done effectually, is an improvement of equal if not greater importance than that of reducing the temperature of the air. A very large quantity of dust may be swallowed during a journey say from Calc

means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

MR. SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S ESSAY.—The work on Political Economy, for which Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's prize of Rs. 400 was offered to Mr. Anbalal Sakarlal Desai of the Bombay University, head master of the Ahmedabad High School, has been almost completed.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Mussulman named Abdool Raymon Ismael, a noted thief, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee to one month's hard labor, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place, without giving a satisfactory account of himself.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Goanese named Salvadore Antone was charged with applying in breach of trust certain articles of wearing apparel belonging to one Joseph Sale. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHEATING CASE.—The Senior Magistrate was engaged the greater part of yesterday in the hearing of a case in which Jumnadas Lulloobhoy and Vizbhookhundas Hurrybhoy Jeevandas were charged at the instance of one Purmanundas with cheating and abetment of cheating, in respect of a deed, prepared by Messrs. Chalk and Turner, solicitors, to secure repayment of a sum of money the amount of which was to be left blank. Mr. Ferguson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Turner, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. A. B. Kapadia, barrister-at-law, on behalf of the first defendant, and Mr. Rimington (Rimington, Hore and Langley) on behalf of the second. After the examination and cross-examination of the prosecutor at considerable length, the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till the 10th inst.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Wednesday last lightning fell at the village of Sinday Wurgaum, and killed a boy and a bullock. On the same day at the village of Neergooree lightning struck a bullock and killed it. —*Poona Observer.*

THE FOOLGAUM DACOITY.—The whole of the five remaining prisoners who were subsequently apprehended in connection with the recent Foolgaum dacoity case were found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by His Honor Baron de Larpent, the Sessions Judge, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—*Ibid.*

THE THREE PRISONERS ESCAPED FROM THE YERODA JAIL CAPTURED.—The three prisoners who escaped from the Yeroda jail on the night of Thursday last have been retaken by the Poona District Police. The prisoners were desperate characters, and much praise is due to the police; had the prisoners remained at large they would have been a burden on the public wherever they went.—*Ibid.*

THE EXTRAORDINARY POONA CHEATING CASE.—This case which has been under investigation for a great length of time, was on Saturday last brought to an end. All the four accused were found guilty and convicted by Dr. A. G. Fraser, the Railway Magistrate, viz. Ramsing, Gunputrow, Martund, and Chandbee Nawabbin; Nos. 1, 2, & 3, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and in addition to pay a fine of rupees five hundred each, in default six months' further imprisonment. No 4 was fined in the sum of rupees five hundred (which was immediately paid.) This case was a very extraordinary one. The complainant, one Luxmendass Banian, of Hydrabad, was cheated out of eight thousand rupees by a clique of seven men, out of which four were apprehended and three have made themselves scarce. The complainant made a very lengthy statement, saying how Ramsing came to Hydrabad, Deccan, and introduced himself by informing him that Bhow Scindia, the Prime Minister of the late Guicowar, had been thrown into prison, and that his Ranee sahib wished to liberate him, and to enable her to do so, she wanted to dispose of her jewellery of the value of about *sixty lacs of rupees*, and that he the complainant, Luxmendass, was to get *two annas per rupee* on the value of the ornaments sold. The complainant consented to do the needful, and he was induced to advance a certain sum of money to bring in "Bhow Scindia's Ranee" and to enter into an agreement. Of course the Banian thinking that he would make a very good haul, at once advanced the money. This gang of swindlers made the Banian travel from one station to another between Hydrabad, Sholapoor, Punderpoor, Callian, Ackulkote, Jeejoorie, Tulligaum, and Pimpree. Canbee, the Nawabee, personated Bhow Scinda's Ranee sahib, and on first introducing her at Sholapoor to the complainant he made her a nuzzanaof two gold mohurs. The Bania, convinced that he was to bag a large fortune in the shape of jewellery, was at last taken to Jeejoorie. At that place two large images, said to be of gold, were shewn him by Martund, accused No. 3, who said that they belonged to Bhow Scindia's Ranee sahib, but that she would not give them up until she had received six hundred rupees. The Banian paid this amount, when he was told by the gang to leave Jeejoorie and proceed to Hydrabad, where they would bring the images. The Banian consented to do this, leaving one of his servants to accompany the images. He left Jeejoorie with Ramsing, who said he was the brother of Bhow Scindia's Ranee sahib, and after proceeding about a mile or so, three or four persons made their appearance, supposed to be policemen, and apprehended Ramsing, saying that there was a warrant against him, and the Collector Sahib had given orders to arrest him. At this crisis the Banian found out that he had been swindled out of his eight thousand rupees, and laid an information accordingly.—*Ibid.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE EVANGELINE, 441 tons, Captain John E. Adams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Chittagong (March 22nd), with a cargo of 9,000 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE BARQUE MAGDALA, 336 tons, Captain G. Braughs, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields, (December 12th) with a cargo of 543 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

THE SHIP SIR CHARLES NAPIER, 1,160 tons, Captain F. Dodson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (January 30th) with a cargo of 1,331 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE S.S. SIR BARTLE FRERE, 471 tons, Captain J. Gammon, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Coast and Cutch, with a cargo of 1,687 bales cotton, and the following passengers—Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee Jussawalla, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, and eighteen deck passengers from different ports.

THE SHIP CITY OF TANJORE, 899 tons, Captain J. P. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (February 24th) with a cargo of 150 casks cast iron, 50 plates iron, 30 casks fire clay, 6 cases biscuits, 36 boxes tobacco pipes, 1 case bibles, 16 casks paint, 1 case pianos, 56 packages wine, 150 casks bottled ale and stout, 200 tubeboiler irons, 115 packages bottled malt liquor, 45 boxes pipe, 27 packages merchandise, 121 cases sulphuric acid, and 885 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. MADRAS, 606 tons, Captain J. Bernard, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with the China mail and the following cargo:—From Hongkong—101 boxes glass bangles, 250 boxes preserves, 1 package silver buttons, 9 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes specie, 3 boxes gold, 35 boxes silk piece goods, 160 chests silk, 6 boxes oiled umbrellas, 4 boxes empty vials, 27 boxes papers, 2 boxes picture frames, 1 box picture glass, 19 boxes brass leaves, 14 boxes false pearls, 1 box scales, 94 bags copper cash, 6 boxes tea, 300 boxes cassia, 1246 packages sugarcandy, 15 boxes munsell, 2 boxes sundries, 10 boxes glass beads, 4 boxes tin leaves, 11 boxes fans, 3 boxes rhubarb, 99 boxes paper umbrellas, and 1 box white copper. From Singapore—230 boxes benjamin, 700 bundles tale, 560 pieces scantlings, 44 packages silk, 75 packages lenjkins, 51 slabs tin, 1 box garrow wood, 50 bags long pepper, 3 boxes cigars, 12 bales patch leaves, 1 box tea, 25 bundles malacca canes, and 8 bags nutmeg. From Penang—27 cases benjamin, 75 slabs tin, and 302 bags rice. From Galle, 3 packages unknown, and 1 box tea. From Calcutta—1 cask wheel ropes. She also brought the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr. A. Deutseyee. From Penang—Mr. John Marriott, and Mr. N. M. Perot. From Galle—Mr. Hajee Ally Mahomed, Mr. Fellowes Gill, Mr. H. C. Fox. From Melbourne—Mr. R. Matheson. From Sydney—Mr. and Mrs. Hogarth.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		JUNE.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
6 2 m	1 0	Wednesday ... 4	0 5 m	2 1
6 19 a	3 0		11 50 m	1 7
7 15 m	1 8	Thursday 5	1 3 m	3 0
7 19 a	3 3		1 3 a	1 7
8 21 m	2 8	Friday 6	1 54 m	3 9
8 5 a	3 3		2 19 a	1 11
9 11 m	3 10	Saturday 7	2 37 m	4 9
8 46 a	3 5		3 3 a	2 3
9 56 m	4 11	Sunday 8	14 m	5 9
9 27 a	3 8		3 49 a	2 5
10 36 m	5 9	Monday..... 9	3 52 m	6 8
10 3 a	3 10		4 30 a	2 8
11 17 m	6 5	Tuesday..... 10	4 29 m	7 6
10 45 a	4 1		5 16 a	2 9

TANNA COURT.—2ND JUNE.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN A QUESTION OF CONTRACT.

[Before W. M. COGHLAN, Esq., District Judge.]

Soubhagidas Keshao (deceased), by his heir, defendant—appellant. Dhaoji Kol Patel, plaintiff—respondent.

For the appellant—Mr. Macpherson, barrister-at-law, Mr. Ramchundra Trimbak, Government Pleader, and Mr. Govind Baba, with them afterwards Mr. Nanabhoy Hurydas.

For the respondent, the Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, and Mr. Chimnaji Keshao.

The plaint set forth that the deceased defendant had executed, on the 17th September 1863, an assignment of a contract by Potchiti to Janglikhan walad Saheb Khan and Tannbibi, agreeing to pay annually to each of them 5 khandies of "bhat." That Janglikhan had by a deed dated 28th July 1869 sold to him, the plaintiff, his right of recovering 15 khandies of "bhat" due to him for three years from 1867-68 to 1869-70 at 5 khandies a year. The plaintiff, therefore, under the authority of the assignment, claimed 15 khandies of "bhat," or its value, Rs. 599, with costs.

The defendant pleaded ignorance as to the potchiti, but that he was not in a position to give in a satisfactory statement, unless the potchiti referred to in the plaint be recorded in the case.

The potchiti having been put in by the plaintiff, defendant pleaded that he knew nothing about it, that it was not a genuine document, that it was void for want of legal consideration, and was inadmissible in evidence as bearing an insufficient stamp.

The Subordinate Judge of Pen, Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Chintaman, on the 23rd November 1870 awarded the claim, holding that the potchiti bore a sufficient stamp, was proved to have been executed by the defendant Soubhagidas, and was not tainted with fraud.

Dissatisfied with the decision of the Court below, the defendant appeals on the following grounds.—

1. The claim was wrongly awarded, inasmuch as the potchiti, No. 46, is without legal consideration.

2. The lower Court erred in awarding the claim on the potchiti, No. 46, since its consideration was fraudulent.

3. The potchiti is not sufficiently stamped.

4. The potchiti is a forgery as is proved both by the evidence and by the fact of the agent of Janglikhan and Tannbibi not having been called as a witness.

5. The lower Court erred in finding the claim proved on the evidence of the attesting witnesses on the potchiti, as they were inconsistent in their statements, and were related to or friends of each other.

6. The application made by the defendant (appellant) to call for certain papers from the records of the District Court of Tanna to prove that the signatures of defendant Soubhagidas on the potchiti had been forged, though at first admitted, was subsequently rejected. The appellant therefore had no opportunity of proving that the potchiti was a forgery.

7. The claim is time-barred.

8. The Court below having once ruled that the claim could not lie unless the defect arising in the deed of sale by reason of its being insufficiently stamped be remedied, had not authority without an application for a review of judgment, to hold, as it did, by reversing its former decision that the deed of sale No. 3 was sufficiently stamped.

9. The Court below erred in holding that the defendant had failed in producing his accounts and in raising groundless presumptions against the defendant.

10. The lower Court erred in admitting evidence not relevant to the points at issue.

11. The decision of the Court below is opposed to justice, usage, and public policy.

12. The plaintiff's witnesses are unworthy of credit.

13. The decision of the lower Court is contrary to evidence.

Mr. Macpherson, for the appellant, withdrew the contention as to the stamp and the Limitation Act, and the following issues were framed by consent—

1. Whether the potchiti, exhibit No. 46, has been proved?

2. Whether, if the potchiti, exhibit No. 46, has been proved, it has been so acted on as to render it binding on the defendant?

3. Whether the potchiti, exhibit No. 46, was fraudulent in its creation?

4. Whether, if the potchiti, exhibit No. 46, were fraudulent in its creation, it has become good *ex-post facto* as regards the plaintiff (appellant)? No other issue was sought. Argument was heard on two occasions, and the Court, with the consent of counsel on either side, fixed a day (the 28th March) to consider the disputed (six) signatures on exhibit No. 46 in comparison with the signature on exhibit No. 60 admitted to be genuine, and with the signatures on exhibits Nos. 63, 64, 65, 66, 68 undisputed, and proved to be genuine to the satisfaction of the Court, with Messrs. W. H. Crowe and Mangeshrao Balwant as *amici curiæ*.

The Judge conferred with these gentlemen in chambers, with counsel, and the result was, that the Court deemed it necessary to take the evidence of an expert in handwriting produced on either side.

Mr. Mangeshrao Balwant had at once declared the disputed signatures to be forgeries.

Mr. Crowe doubted, but on hearing the evidence of the expert, concurred in the opinion that the signatures are false.

On the 5th April Mr. James Flynn, chief translator to the High Court, was examined as an expert. The Court then took time to consider judgment, which was on Monday last delivered by Judge Coghlan in the following words.

I find on the issues as follows:—

1st. The 'potchiti,' exhibit No. 46, has not been proved.

2nd. No finding is necessary.

3rd. If the 'potchiti, exhibit No. 46, be taken as proved, it is manifestly fraudulent in its creation and therefore void.

4th. On the theory of the genuineness of the potchiti, exhibit No. 46, and on the finding that it is fraudulent in its creation, there is not proof that it has become good *ex-post facto* as regards the plaintiff.

The finding on the 1st issue practically disposes of the case, since it is a finding on fact against which there is no appeal from the decision of this Court; however, as the question of the legality of the defeasance (potchiti), exhibit No. 46, on the assumption of its genuineness has been argued at length, I think it well to find on the 3rd and 4th issues as above, and to state my reasons for such findings with brevity.

The circumstances of the case are fully set forth in the very well written judgment of the lower Court, and are, in brief, as follows:—

The suit is for the assignment of a portion of a contract. Certain villages at Karas had been the hereditary property of a Mogul family represented by David Khan, who is now represented by the vendors of the plaintiff, Janglikhan and Tannbibi. For convenience I shall omit Tannbibi's name and speak of Janglikhan as including her.

In July 1846, one Gharte obtained a decree on a mortgage bond for the sale of the estate, and it was sold with apparent care and deliberation in five lots in December 1848, and March 1849, acres 840, for Rs. 7,033. The purchaser was Gharte, the decree holder.

There is no suggestion that any *potchiti* by way of defeasance accompanied or followed this transaction as between Gharte and the old proprietors. The sale was an out and out sale of all rights without any reserve.

Gharte appears to have held the estate until the 17th May 1855, on which date one Gangaram Anandaji, a money lender by profession, purchased the estate from him on Janglikhan's part for the sum of Rs. 9,999, on the condition that he was to hold and enjoy the estate until payment of the purchase money by Janglikhan. Gangaram Anandaji so held the estate until the 23rd April 1861, when Janglikhan, with money borrowed from defendant Soubhagidas Keshao, paid off the purchase money.

Janglikhan then conveyed the estate to the defendant Soubhagidas under a bill of sale, exhibit No. 67, for Rs. 13,001. This appears from the recitals in exhibit No. 72, and from the bill of sale, exhibit No. 67.

The bill of sale is absolute in its terms, and purports to convey to the defendant Soubhagidas all the right, title, and interest of Janglikhan, the plaintiff's vendor.

It is at this point that the contention begins.

The plaintiff contends that a potchiti or defeasance was passed concurrently with the bill of sale, exhibit No. 67, reducing the transaction from a sale to a mortgage. It is alleged that this potchiti was held by Janglikhan for some time, but that on the property being threatened by outsiders it was considered requisite for defendant Soubhagidas Keshaoji to appear as proprietor in his own right, and in order to enable him, more easily, to swear that he was the proprietor, the potchiti was returned to him. Afterwards on Janglikhan, as it is said, getting uneasy as to his position, a second potchiti, exhibit No. 46, the document on which the action is founded, was passed by defendant Soubhagidas to Janglikhan.

This potchiti, exhibit No. 46, recites the former potchiti, and states its withdrawal as its own consideration, thus, "I executed to you a writing on stamped paper to the effect that if you should pay the money due, I should take it and restore the estate. Afterwards the heirs of Lalchand Madhaji of Amtem applied in the Civil Court to attach the estate, which application I, with your privity, opposed in my own name as proprietor, but thinking that I might have to take an oath in the proceedings, I asked you to return the writing, assuring you that I would pass another on the conclusion of the proceedings. The proceedings terminated last year, but in consequence of my not having passed the promised writing, you became anxious and suspicious, therefore I now give you this writing as follows."

The exhibit No. 46 provides for the annual payment of five khandies of rice to Janglikhan during defendant Soubhagidas' possession of the estate, and it is on the assignment of the rice that this action is brought by the plaintiff Dhaoji Kol Patel; it is however obvious that on the establishment of the potchiti, exhibit No. 46, really hinges the status of the whole estate conveyed under the bill of sale, exhibit No. 67.

The defendant Soubhagidas Keshao has denied any knowledge of either of the alleged potchitis, and asserts that he purchased the estate under the bill of sale, exhibit No. 67, without any defeasance or reserve. He asserts that the exhibit No. 46 is a forgery, and that it does not bear his true signature.

This exhibit No. 46 purports to bear the signature of the defendant Soubhagidas Keshao in six places to have been written by Anaji Balwant Gupte, Kulkurni of Kasbe Wassi, and to be attested by Govinda Balwant Deshpande, and Parsotam Krishna Kulkurni. It is on its face apparently respectably introduced, and is supported by the evidence of persons of good condition, nevertheless, for the reasons which I shall give, I hold it to be a forgery.

The evidence on record in regard to the alleged first potchiti of 1861 may also tell in favour of the second potchiti, exhibit No. 46.

Witness No. 112, Goma Dhanji, deposes to the existence of the first potchiti, as also witnesses Nos. 123, 132, 157, and 161, Sivram, Govind, Vishnu, and Tannbibi, two of whom are intimately connected with Keshao Ramchandra, witness No. 76, who may be looked on as the leading witness in favour of exhibit No. 46.

Witness No. 157, Keshao Dhondao, the late managing agent of the defendant Soubhagidas, was called for the plaintiff. He deposes to the execution of the bill of sale exhibit No. 67, but denies all knowledge of a concurrent potchiti. This witness must have known of the potchiti if it had existed, and his evidence is therefore in a high degree damaging to plaintiff's case.

On the whole, I find that, independently of exhibit No. 46, there is no evidence to prove the execution of a potchiti contemporaneously with the bill of sale exhibit No. 67.

The alleged second potchiti, exhibit No. 46, purports to bear the signature of the defendant Soubhagidas Keshaoji in six places. As empowered by section 73 of the "Indian Evidence Act, 1872," I have, as before stated, compared these signatures with one signature (exhibit No. 60) admitted to be genuine, and also with exhibits Nos. 64, 65, 68, the signatures on which are not disputed, and are proved to my satisfaction to be the genuine signatures of the defendant Soubhagidas Keshaoji.

From my independent observation I find, without hesitation, that the signatures to exhibit No. 46 are not the true signatures of the defendant Soubhagidas Keshaoji, and am strengthened in such finding by the opinion of the *amici curiæ* and by the very intelligent and valuable evidence of the expert Mr. Flynn (No. 13). Mr. Flynn is admittedly an expert in Guzerathi writings, and his evidence is relevant under section 45 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

I desire to be distinctly understood as finding that the six several signatures on exhibit No. 46 are forgeries for two independent, and each in itself sufficient reasons—viz. 1st, on my own comparison of the signatures with exhibit No. 60, and 2ndly, on Mr. Flynn's evidence. Were I able to find exhibit No. 46 to be genuine, I should nevertheless hold it to be void by reason of its consideration being fraudulent. The consideration alleged for exhibit No. 46 as the exhibit itself, above quoted, sets forth is the withdrawal of a former potchiti in order to deceive and defeat third parties.

It has been argued that no deception took place since the attack of the third parties was defeated on other grounds, but this can make no difference, the expressed consideration being fraudulent, the exhibit is fraudulent in design and creation, and is void.

The learned Advocate-General has attempted to show that the suit is not founded solely on exhibit No. 46, and that there is sufficient evidence on the record of a potchiti passed concurrently with the bill of sale, exhibit No. 67, independently of exhibit No. 46. Taylor v. Chester, L. R. 1869, Q. B., p. 103, has been referred to show that the plaintiff, notwithstanding the illegality of the exhibit No. 46, is entitled to make out his independently. I have however found that there is not such independent evidence as to enable the plaintiff so to succeed, it is not therefore necessary to consider whether such a mode of proof would be admissible if available.

I am unable to follow the learned Advocate-General to the conclusion he desired, that taking the exhibit No. 46 as proved it is not necessarily void on account of immorality. The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench (overruled by the Court of Exchequer Chamber) in Fisher v. Bridges (II. E. and B., Q.B., 118 and III. E. and B. E. C. 642), the lottery case, has been quoted to show that constructive illegality is not always sufficient to void a contract, noting that the Queen's Bench decision is overruled, I take a distinction between Fisher v. Bridges and the present case in that, in Fisher v. Bridges the contract itself did not transgress any rule of law, but was held by the Exchequer Chamber, the court which took the stricter view, to be only constructively illegal and in contravention of public policy. No Indian precedents have been cited, nor am I aware of any in particular point, generally that fraudulent consideration vitiates a contract, the authorities are so numerous that it is not necessary to cite them.

In the present matter, the exhibit No. 46 so clearly and audaciously discloses its immoral consideration, that by no amount of minimizing can it be held to be only constructively fraudulent, it is as directly and positively so, as shameless words can make it. It is impossible to suppose that either Janglikhan or his assignee the plaintiff Dhaoji Kol Patel were ignorant of its nature. "*In pari delictu potior est conditio possidentis*" would apply on the theory of the genuineness of exhibit No. 46, but on my finding on the 1st issue, the fraud is all on one side. I need only add that the attempt to show suppression of evidence by the defendant is not supported by facts.

The decree will be to reverse the decree of the court below and to reject plaintiff's claim.

Costs in both courts will be on the respondent.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BROUGHT INTO TROUBLE.—We hear that two members of the Bar and an embryo member of the legal profession are in trouble because they took it into their heads to treat a chowkeydar of Serampore rather in an unfashionable style.—*Indian Mirror.*

NEW PROFESSOR OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.—Mr. Alexander Pedlar, whose arrival we noticed the other day, has been appointed Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Presidency College, Calcutta. The Secretary of State has sanctioned an expenditure of £523 for the apparatus required by him.—*Id.*

THE ABOO LAWRENCE SCHOOL.—The Aboo Lawrence School has published a satisfactory report for 1872-73. It was founded in 1854 by Sir Henry Lawrence, to provide the children of soldiers serving, or having served, in Rajpootana and Western India, a refuge from the debilitating effects of a tropical climate and the demoralizing influence of a barrack life. The Asylum is nobly carrying out its founder's wishes. The returns published show that the children when grown up carry into life the principles imbibed at school, and become, both men and women, useful members of society; while the little ones still at school testify, by their height, weight, and ruddy cheeks, to the healthiness of Aboo and the good care taken of them. There were no deaths during the year—no serious illnesses.—*Pioneer.*

COMPULSORY INFORMATION.—We hear that the Jute Commissioners are doing wonders in Eastern Bengal. They lately arrived at Darianugger in Mymensing, and hearing that Bhoirub Bazar was a famous jute growing district they sent some members of the police force requesting the arrutdbars or agents, who are respectable merchants and men of position, to trudge fifty miles into Darianugger to tell them all about jute, what the plant is, how it is grown, and all the other particulars which the Lieutenant-Governor suddenly finds that it is desirable to learn. The police, we sincerely hope, of their own motion and not by order, added to the request a threat of prosecution in case the arrutdbars failed to appear. Of course they came in, but the result was that the jute sowings were thrown back ten days, the ryots declining to put a seed into the ground whilst the Commissioners were in the district. The opinion, we are told, was universal among high and low that the Commission meant a new tax. "What other purpose can it have" was the common argument, "for the information required is known to every officer?" The natives of this country are unable to distinguish between a request and an order which comes from a person in authority, and we should like to know whether the Commissioners are in the habit of informing those from whom they wish to acquire knowledge, that their coming or staying away is purely voluntary.—*Indian Observer.*

LATE HOURS IN THE MOFUSSIL.—Sir George Campbell's attention having been turned to the frequent unpunctuality of gentlemen in Government offices, a racy resolution has been circulated among officers of all departments in Bengal, calling upon them to see that the hours of business are uniform and rigidly adhered to. His Honor writes:—"The nominal hours of work in the offices and courts in the Mofussil are much the same as they are in Calcutta; but in practice it appears that considerable diversity of time is allowed. In some places, indeed, it appears that the courts do not open till as late as 1 P. M., while in one or two sub-divisions it is the practice of the officers in charge to commence work at 8 A. M., and to have a break in the middle of the day . . . . The Lieutenant-Governor observes that it is very evident that there is no strictness as to the hour of opening office in the Mofussil—the hour being sometimes avowedly somewhat vague, and His Honor is afraid that in practice it is *very* vague. Though the Lieutenant-Governor fully believes that the plan dividing the working day into two portions is both most in accordance with the ordinary habits of this and all other southern countries, and that by which most work may be done with least strain to the officers concerned, His Honor must specially insist that things are not so arranged, that the day being divided into two portions, only the one portion, *viz.*, the afternoon, is given to the Government service, which seems to His Honor to be the case in some offices." His Honor, therefore, desires that all heads of offices will not only set the example of punctuality, but will see that their example is followed. "They must also see that there are no considerable Mofussil variations of watches and clocks on the side of lateness. If there is doubt, they must be on the safe side, and let the error be on the side of earliness, not of lateness."

PEARLS FROM POOREE.

Says Campbell to Geddes,—in spite
I never have met with your match:
Says Geddes to Campbell—you're right,
Your tone I have striven to catch.

Says Campbell to Geddes,—then cease,
Or go back your home in the North:
Says Geddes,—I would for our peace
From that home you had never come forth.

Says Campbell to Geddes,—I' am shot.
If this isn't gross incivility:
Says Geddes—you see, I'm a Scot,
And a man of acknowledged ability.

—*Indian Observer.*

OUR WHISPERING GALLERY.

WE are in a position to contradict the rumour which has lately been gaining ground, that in consequence of the daily increasing demand for fresh fruit and vegetables in the Metropolis, Mr. Ayrton has decided to convert a large portion of Kensington Gardens into Market Gardens.

There is no foundation for the report that Mr. Gladstone is suffering from harassing doubts as to the personal existence of Homer, and the authenticity of the popular accounts of the Trojan campaign.

We have reason for believing that Mr. Lowe has no intention of submitting to Parliament a supplementary estimate for the establishment and maintenance of a National School of Cookery.

A little bird has just whispered in our ear, but we cannot vouch for its being well informed, that the leading supporters of the women's way ward movement are about to abandon their native shores, and St. James's Hall, and Mr. Bouverie and Mr. Leatham; and form a new settlement in one of our Transoceanic Colonies—Mr. Jacob Bright to be the President of the Community, *pro. tem.*, until the Ladies have settled among themselves which of them has the best right to take the lead.

A statement has gone the rounds of the Press, but we understand without sufficient official authority, that the Shah of Persia, during his approaching visit to this country, will be invited to lay the foundation-stone of a new wing to a well-known and popular public Institution, with full Masonic honours, a Municipal address, a procession of five hundred young ladies, dressed in the height of the folly of fashion, to deposit purses of gold at his slippers and a luncheon after the ceremony in the nearest Town Hall.

A rumour is afloat, but we cannot trace it to its source, that a healthy young sea-serpent is expected at Whitsuntide at the Brighton Aquarium; and that at the Crystal Palace an elegant chamber (in the Rockoco style) is in preparation for the reception of a mermaid of prepossessing appearance and fascinating manners, now on her voyage to this country from the Cannibannalian Seas.

The report that a large number of Equity Barristers are about to present the Lord Chancellor with a full-length portrait of himself, holding the Judicature Bill in his right hand, seems to require corroboration.

The news seems almost too good to be true, that the Royal Academy have decided, after this year, to hang all the portraits in a room by themselves, to be conspicuously labelled "Portrait Room," and to which there will be no additional charge for admission.

It is whispered in the Clubs that the future position of this country with regard to the oyster is likely to engage the attention of the Cabinet before next season. The question is one which cannot long be shelved.—No epigram about shelv-fish implied.

Great excitement has been caused in the House of Commons by a report that the Government have serious thoughts of not adjourning this year for the Derby Day, but intend to add an additional holiday to the Whitsuntide recess, by way of compensation.

We regret to announce that, after the most searching investigation, we have failed to meet with anybody who *saw* the Members of the Metropolitan Board of Works twining garlands of flowers round the lamp-posts on the Thames Embankment, on the morning of the First of May.

It is whispered that the first stone of the new Courts of Justice will not be laid until Prince Albert Victor is of an age to take the chief part in public ceremonials.

We must leave it to our listeners to say what reliance they think is to be placed on the assertion that Government intend to delegate to a Royal Commission, with its headquarters at Greenwich, the delicate task of settling the long-pending question—What is a whitebait?

A rumour has reached us—we give it for what it is worth—that through the liberality of the great City Companies, all the London Bridges will be thrown open, toll free, after the 31st of March next.

A project is said to be on foot for forming a Company to supply the streets at the West End of London, during the season, with scented water. The carts to be elegant and ornamental in their structure, revolve on noiseless wheels, and to be fitted up with an ingenious musical apparatus, by means of which a selection from some favourite opera will be given each morning. The drivers will be habited in a tasteful uniform.

Another new tripos (Athletic Exercises) is spoken of as being in contemplation at Cambridge. It is not improbable that a scheme for the revival of the ancient Public Games will, before long, be considered by Convocation at Oxford

A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT IN AN UNPLEASANT POSITION.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes, on April 15:—

"There is some discussion in the newspapers about the arrest of Mr. O'Kelly, newspaper correspondent in Cuba, who went into the insurgent lines. The correspondent was informed by the Spanish authorities that if he was captured he would be treated as a spy. After remaining some time in the insurgent camp, he came back to the Spanish lines at Manzanilla, and was arrested, and is to be sent to Santiago for trial. An effort was made to get American interference in his behalf, but it being learnt that he is an English subject this had to be abandoned, and the British Consul-General at Havannah was appealed to. Mr. O'Kelly represented the *New York Herald*, and his situation is regarded as very precarious, the Spaniards seeming determined to punish him as a spy. What possible good this course can do them it is difficult to see, but they are very much averse to letting any information about the insurgent strength and resources leak out, and they want to make an example of any correspondent who attempts it. The British Consul at Santiago has taken much trouble on behalf of O'Kelly, and his case was this week taken in hand by Consul-General Dunlop at Havannah. Secretary Fish, while he cannot officially interfere, and has so instructed Mr. Torbert, the American Consul-General in Havannah, yet has telegraphed to that official to see the British Consul-General, and use his good offices, either in conjunction with him or separately, with the Spanish authorities, to allow the trial of O'Kelly to be conducted in Havannah, and to express the hope that they will deal mercifully with him. Sir Edward Thornton, who had also been appealed to, announces that he has no authority in Cuba, nor over the British Consul-General there. A vague rumour has reached Key West that O'Kelly has died in consequence of the exhaustion produced by his close imprisonment, but it is contradicted to-day by a telegram from Havannah."

We notice a telegram reporting that Mr. O'Kelly has been sent to Havannah for trial.

HAPPY COLUMBIA.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"A very uneasy feeling exists in Louisiana about the risk there is of constant outbreaks owing to the political complications. The whites and blacks, who compose the main bodies of the opposing parties, hate each other intensely. Governor Kellogg has appealed to the military for aid, and there has been extensive telegraphing between New Orleans and Washington in consequence, the troops being only ordered to intervene if an armed interference with the Kellogg Government is attempted by the other party. After great difficulty in procuring transportation, a company of troops has been sent to Colfax to keep the peace there. If the Kellogg officials are to be supported, troops will have to be sent to many parts of the State, the feeling in several parishes being intense against Kellogg. One favourite method of resistance on the part of the M'Enery party is a refusal to pay the taxes levied by Kellogg's Legislature. M'Enery is going through the State addressing meetings of his adherents, in which he counsels resistance to the collection of these taxes. A man in New Orleans who refused to pay was imprisoned, and on the 19th of April released on some technicality, being escorted from the gaol to his home by a procession headed by a band of music. Kellogg telegraphs that, notwithstanding the resistance, he is still collecting a considerable sum, having got in New Orleans dlrs. 254,000 during the first quarter of 1873, compared with dlrs. 133,000 during the corresponding quarter of 1872. So far as his own forces are available, Governor Kellogg intends, if possible, to prevent M'Enery's officials from taking possession in any of the parishes. We have information to-day of two detachments of metropolitan police going from New Orleans in different directions, ousting the M'Enery party and installing Kellogg's officials. There was no disturbance in either case."

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 7.

In Louisiana a conflict has occurred at St. Martinsville. Recently the M'Enery party held a meeting declining to pay Governor Kellogg's taxes. Kellogg sent 100 policemen and one gun there to install officials to collect the taxes. The police arrived on Sunday and found 300 M'Eneryites and two guns in a strong position outside the town, and commanding it. In skirmishes which occurred three policemen were killed and four wounded.

The police demanded reinforcements. Kellogg found a difficulty in sending them, the steamboat men refusing to take them up Bayou Teche; 50 were at Brashear yesterday unable to proceed. The M'Eneryites are gathering at various points along the Bayou to resist their progress. According to the latest news from St. Martinsville the police were hemmed in and had retired into the Court-house, which they were fortifying.

AUGMENTATION OF BENEFICES.

"1, GROSVENOR-CRESENT, May 7.

"MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,—I understand that a vast number of livings of the English Church do not exceed in value 150*l.* per annum, and very many do not exceed 100*l.*

"Although provincial movements have done something to alleviate the very great distress arising from such poverty, no central fund that might insure a permanent augmentation of the livings of the poorest clergy has ever been raised.

"It would surely not be difficult, were the necessity of the case brought prominently before the laity of the Church, to raise a central fund large enough to make it certain that no incumbent of any living belonging to the Church of England should have less than at least 200*l.* a year.

"Should your Grace approve the establishment of such a fund, the Princess and I would be anxious to assist in raising a subscription.

"I remain, your obedient servant,
"LORNE"

"Lambeth Palace, May 7.

"My dear Lord,—I have laid before the Bishops, whom I had an opportunity of meeting at the Session of Convocation, your proposal respecting a fund for the augmentation of small livings.

"My brethren feel with myself that such an effort as you propose on the part of the laity would not only be likely to remedy many existing cases of hardship, but might confer great benefits on the community in all future time. I shall be very ready to co-operate with your Lordship in any way in my power in this matter, and I am sure I may promise the same for my brethren on the Episcopal Bench. You are aware that any benefactions which were thus raised by private efforts would in all probability be largely aided by grants to meet benefactions voted from the common fund of the Ecclesiastical Commission; so that, great as the work is which you propose to undertake by private charity, you would not be without the assistance of public funds in your endeavours. I feel sure that the Bishops in the several dioceses would be ready to afford every assistance in their power to any central committee which may be appointed.

"Believe me to be, my dear Lord, yours sincerely,
"The Marquis of Lorne." "A. C. CANTERBURY.

THE MODOC WAR.

("TIMES'" AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15.

THE treacherous murder of General Canby by the Modoc Indians while he was engaged in a peace conference with their Chiefs has filled the country with horror, and has suddenly arrested the "Indian peace policy." For several weeks peace negotiations have been going on with the Modocs. The latter were in their stronghold in the lava beds, near Lake Tule, in Northern California, while the Army was encamped on the verge of the lava beds. "Talks" were frequent, all sorts of propositions being made by both sides and declined, the Indians persisting in their demand to remain in that region, while the desire of the authorities was to remove them. On two or three occasions the Indians promised to come out and go on "a reservation," but they never kept their promises, and the belief became general that they were trifling with the Government, and that their removal could only be accomplished by force. The troops were consequently held in readiness for an attack, but, hoping almost against hope, the attack was delayed day by day to give all possible chance of settling the matter without bloodshed.

On the 10th of April five Modoc Indians and four squaws came into the camp, and, as was the custom, presents of clothing and provisions were made to them by the Peace Commissioners.

should myself so soon fall into their clutches, and be favoured with a personal insight into the working of these principles. Your readers may remember may account of the traveller who had been deprived of his watch, not at all because it was valuable from a sordid pecuniary point of view, but because the Carlists happened to want it for strategic purposes, and how, for the same reason, a military requisition was also made upon his portmanteau for a few socks and shirts. "He jests at scars who never felt a wound," and from to-day forth I shall speak more gravely of Carlist requisitions and forced contributions. Indeed, although I told the tale as 'twas told to me I did not feel bound to put implicit faith in it, since it was directly opposed to all I had ever heard about the doings of the Carlists, who had always been described to me as stopping travellers only to see whether they carried despatches or were *employes* of the Government, but never as robbing or "perquisitioning" them. Now, however, I am not only a firm believer in the watch and shirts story, but quite prepared to believe as many more as may be told me to the same effect, for I, too, am become a victim, and have my own private grievance, though luckily but a slight one. I left San Sebastian at 4 o'clock this morning, in some hope of catching the morning train from Zumarraga, between which place and Vitoria the trains were running when I last passed. But when I reached Zumarraga about 10 o'clock, with no other adventures than terrific jolting, I was told the old story. There was, indeed, no train that day, but there had been one a few days back, and there was going to be another "manana"—to-morrow. By far my best, as well as safest, plan was to wait for it, for by going on by the road to Vitoria I should gain nothing in time, since I must again wait there for a train to Burgos, and I should also have to pass through the Carlists, who were said to have begun shooting travellers at the other side of Spain, and might, therefore, at any moment begin shooting on this side. It is the misfortune of all such advice to travellers from hotelkeepers or their hangers-on that, however honestly meant, it can scarcely be disinterested, and, besides, there was not the smallest faith to be put in the story of the trains running "manana," which though duly translated in the dictionary "to-morrow," may mean in a Spaniard's mouth any day this week, month, or twelvemonth. At Irun I had more than once heard "manana" similarly applied to the recommencement of a train to San Sebastian, between which and Irun the train has ceased to run, not because the rail has ever been cut, but because it is feared that the Carlists might cut it. They have in the adjoining mountains a stronghold, near which various skirmishes, dignified as usual with the title of battles, have occurred, but from which no serious effort appears to have been made to dislodge them. One of these battles had been fought two days before I passed on this last occasion, and the natural result, at least in the *San Sebastian Gazette*, was a complete victory for the Regulars, though the Carlists somehow retained possession of their strongholds, and many "mananas" will probably come and go before the trains really begin to run again. Fearing that this might prove the case, too, at Zumarraga, I determind to go on at once by the road to Vitoria, and got so far on my way without encountering any armed men but the Regulars that I was beginning to think the stories about the Carlists were, as usual, mythical, when suddenly I found myself in the midst of them. It was on entering a village called, I think, Escoriara, in the Province of Guipuzcoa, and we had so recently driven past a detachment of Regulars that I should still have found it difficult to believe that my neighbours really belonged to another army, if some of them had not put the matter beyond all doubt by wearing the close-fitting white cap—the famous badge of the Carlists which, in the Seven Years's War, distinguished them from the red-capped Christinos. I could form no notion in what force they were, since though only a small party—perhaps less than 20—were visible in the street, a head now and then peering out from a casement above showed that others were occupying the houses. It was clear that they were in possession of the village, and from the friendly, pleasant way in which they were fraternising with the men and flirting with the women of the place I should say that they were on the best of terms with the inhabitants. Stranger specimens of the genus soldier I certainly never set eyes on. Nothing could be more curious than the contrast between their firm, soldier-like bearing and their utterly unsoldier-like dress, if the word dress can be applied to the patchwork collection of odds and ends which made some of them look as if they had been "levying contributions" on a scarecrow. One man's nether garment had undergone so many losses and additions that it was impossible to make out which of the multitudinous patterns now embroidering it held undivided sway when it first issued whole from the tailor's hand. A pale stripe, which may originally have been coloured, showed that another man had been once in some sort of uniform, but by the majority not even this faint attempt at military dress was made. I felt little uneasiness about my shirts, for the majority of the men I saw did not look as if they would have any idea of the use to which clean linen could be put, but I expected every moment my socks to be requisitioned, as some of the Carlists were bare-footed with nothing but a thin sole to protect them from the rocks over which they clamber with such marvellous agility. Only about half of them seemed to have guns—old-fashioned muzzle-loaders—though one, almost a boy, had a revolving rifle, which his older comrades were examining with half envious, half admiring glances as I came up. He could not have been more than 15, but he had other equally juvenile comrades to keep him in countenance, and may, indeed, hope to find many as juvenile foes in the ranks of the Government Volunteers. But, after all, bad dressing does not necessarily make a bad soldier, and in more essential points the Carlists looked admirably cut out for mountain guerilla work, with their sun-bronzed faces, well-knit limbs, and spare, sinewy frames guiltless of an ounce of superfluous flesh. They can thrive and fight too, if properly led, upon rations upon which a British soldier would soon get as weak as a girl. Their accoutrements, it must be confessed, do not give them much additional load to carry. For knapsacks some of them had little cloth bags no bigger than a school-boy's satchel. It was easy to understand what a hopeless task the Spanish Regular has when, with his comfortable great coat, gaitered boots, knapsack, and blanket, he tries to outmarch such light "ragged regiments" as these manœuvring on their own mountain ground. I was able to consider them at my leisure, for they took little or no notice of me, but chatted away amicably enough for some time with the driver, asking him where we had come from, where we were going, and so on, though apparently more in the tone of men who wish to show a polite interest in their neighbours' doings than any desire to interfere with them. We were, in a few minutes, permitted to proceed on our journey, and I had made up my mind that the Carlists were the most calumniated of men, with not a fault to condemn them in any eyes but a tailor's, when some miles further on we came upon another and very different band. I may mention, by the way, that almost immediately after leaving the first band we again came upon a detachment of Regulars. The outposts of each side must have been just at about that safe firing distance in which they both delight, and I was somewhat surprised and still more relieved to find that a hot fusillade was not going on, since, however harmless to the principals engaged, it is necessarily dangerous to those who happen to come between. Neither party, however, seemed in the least concerned about, or even conscious, of the vicinity of the other, though we found other Regulars almost as near to the second Carlist band as their comrades had been to the first. The two enemies were, in fact, each trying to surround and outflank the other. It was at once manifest that the second batch of Carlists did not mean to let us off as easily as the first had done. They were, indeed, quite a different set—rough-looking enough, but better dressed, and, by comparison, picked men. One of them jumped on the step of the carriage, and, addressing me at once in French, which he spoke with fair fluency, commenced a series of questions, apparently to find out whether I was carrying despatches or had "any commission from the Government." He said he must search my luggage, but this part of his duty he executed forbearingly enough, as he only opened my hat box, tempted, perhaps, by what may have seemed to him its suspicious shape. I fancy that a British hat box was in that part of the world somewhat of a novelty. The discovery that it contained nothing more anti-Carlist than a black hat disarmed his suspicions, though they were again aroused by the mysterious character of my English passport, which he examined carefully from every point of view, but found equally incomprehensible from all. However, its incomprehensibility, however suspicious, could scarcely be considered sufficient proof of my guilty connexion with the Spanish Government, and he was just, I think, making up his mind to let me continue my journey without detaining or requisitioning me, when, in an evil moment, he caught sight of my field glass, and asked me to lend it to him. The motive of the request, though it was made with all possible politeness, was painfully obvious; but there were half-a-dozen comrades at his elbow, some of them carrying rifles, and so I had nothing for it but at once to hand over the field glass with the best grace I could, trying to look as if I thought only an ordinary loan was meant. It was passed eagerly from one man to the other, and, unluckily for me, they all pronounced it first-class. To cut a sad story short, it was never returned to me, but instead of it I got the following receipt:—

"Aduana de la Provincia de Alaba. Recibo di Don Carlos—por un catalejo de cien pesetas—100 pesetas. Campo de Onor (*sic*) a 27 di Abril, 1873.—El Jefe Echabarria."

(Translation.)

"Custom-house, in the province of Alaba. Received of Mr. Charles —— a telescope, worth a hundred pesetas (£4) Camp of Honor, 27th April, 1873.—Chief Echabarria."

A receipt so valuable was naturally stamped. The stamp, in the left-hand corner, was a Royal crown surrounded by an outer inscription, in large letters, "Royal army of King Carlos VII.," and an inner inscription, in smaller letters, "Flying column of Vitoria." The gravity and business-like manner in which my debtor made out this important document, in slow school-boy round text, not without a blunder or two, was so irresistibly comical that it was hard to feel much aggrieved. I believe he honestly thought that he was giving me a more than fair equivalent for my glass, not exactly payable at sight, but good as cash when that rapidly-approaching millennium arrives in which "Royal Charlie is to have his sin." It is only fair to him to mention that before he took possession, as a Carlist officer, of my glass he offered as a private citizen to give me in cash—not Carlist bonds—25 francs for it. Perhaps it was unbusiness-like of me to reject the offer. It will be very long, I fear, before I get 25 francs cash for my 100 francs bond. But still it struck me as so cool to try to make me sell a glass with which I did not want to part on any terms, for just one-fourth of what it cost me, that I preferred being robbed or requisitioned outright to being robbed under pretence of a bargain. The robber, if he will allow me so to call him, using the word in its strictly Carlist signification, did not take very kindly to his work, and seemed new to it. He was a very young man, and it was not without considerable confusion, and even some blushes, that when I persisted in refusing 25 francs, he gave me to understand that "as a Carlist," he must in any case have the glass. It seemed quite a relief to him—a load of his conscience—when I consented to accept the 100 francs bond. But he had a large stock of blank bonds in hand, and it is to be feared that the taste for a process so easy and so lucrative as requisitioning will rapidly grow upon him, until even the watches and purses of his neighbours are not safe. I asked him what he would give me to redeem the bond, as he had offered 25 francs for the glass, but he thought it best not to understand. If there really exist, as I am informed, sanguine Carlists, who believe that Don Carlos VII. will mount the throne—in which case he will naturally pay his bonds—I should much like to be put into communication with one of them. It would be very easy for us to come to an arrangement for the transfer of my bond, on terms which ought to be satisfactory to both.

AN EXPERIMENTAL "HAMLET."

(*Times*, May 5.)

THE most sanguine expectations as to the probable success of the production of *Hamlet* at the Crystal Palace must have been more than satisfied by the crowded state of the theatre next the central transept on Saturday afternoon long before the hour appointed for the commencement of the performance had arrived. The tragedy lasted for about four hours, and the vociferous applause that followed the descent of the curtain and brought to the front Mr. J. S. Mackaye, the Hamlet of the occasion, and Mr. Tom Taylor, under whose direction the play had been produced, was only a new demonstration of the intense satisfaction which had been expressed in a more quiet manner throughout the performance. Never was the progress of a dramatic work watched with more earnest attention than was bestowed upon *Hamlet* by the well-dressed throng who witnessed it on Saturday. Never, probably, save at an Italian Opera-house, were so many books of the play to be seen in the hands of an English audience, or so many pair of eyes anxiously comparing the printed text with the words spoken on the stage. The general aspect of the assembly was not in the least like that of an ordinary body of playgoers, always disposed to be more or less free in the expression of opinion. At Sydenham the intention was obviously not to criticise, but to learn. Among a much larger class of the public than that which patronizes the theatres and which even includes many who regard theatres with abhorrence, there is a widely diffused conviction that *Hamlet* is one of the masterpieces of English literature, and that in some way or other everybody ought to know something about it. This class was largely represented on Saturday, and a stern sense of duty obviously pervaded the atmosphere.

We have every right to believe that the zealous endeavour of Mr. Taylor to present the public with a representation of *Hamlet* less than commonly ruled by tradition, and with especial reference to an audience to whom theatrical partisanship is unknown, and who would rather see a drama satisfactorily performed as a whole than the exaltation of a particular actor above the rest, will be amply rewarded. To judge of him as of one who proposes by this plantation of tragedy in a new spot to commence a general dramatic reformation throughout the country is to mistake the intentions clearly stated in a printed declaration (signed with his name) of the "motives" which urged him on to his evidently congenial task and the "method" by which he meant to accomplish it. Far from wishing to interfere with the theatres, he expressly says:—

"There seemed to me room for a representation of *Hamlet*, in which the stage business should be determined, and, if need be, remodelled, by study of the text, without implicit deference to tradition, in which time and care should be given to rehearsals, and a cast selected from many companies. In a regular theatre, at least, with a night performance, this was hardly possible. But it seemed possible at the Crystal Palace in an afternoon performance, in which competition or collision with the theatres would be avoided, actors enabled to combine their work with existing night engagements, and the play brought out on a new stage, in which tradition had not yet established its rule—nowhere more rigid than in the theatre. Hence the experiment I am about to make, on and after Saturday, the 3rd of May. I have myself chosen the actors, cast the parts, seen to the designing of costumes, the conduct of rehearsals, the stage-business, and the scenic arrangements. I have not aimed at novelty for novelty's sake in any of these respects. I have felt myself as free to depart from the traditional stage business, in many of the most important scenes, as I have been ready to accept it in others; and am influenced both in my deviations and my acceptance by the desire to give the fullest effect to the scenes and situations, under the guidance of the text."

In accordance with the views thus expressed, he has devised new "business" where an alteration has seemed desirable, and has published a special edition of *Hamlet*, in which his reasons are given in the shape of short notes, and which is not to be compared for a moment with the *Othello* of Mr. Fechter and its array of stage directions. Scenery, new in principle, has been painted by Mr. Fenton, and the costume is based upon authority; though, of course, there has been no attempt to imitate, even by conjecture, the usages of that mythical Scandinavian of which Saxo Grammaticus is the historian.

When *Hamlet* is revived at an ordinary theatre, it is notoriously, almost avowedly, for the purpose of exhibiting the actor of the part which gives the play its name. Since the dissolution of the strong Shakespearian companies that belonged to former times the importance of Hamlet above his friends and foes has been so extremely magnified that if he is right it matters little who else is wrong. When the question is asked, "How did *Hamlet* go off last night?' it generally means no more than "How did Mr. So-and-So, succeed in the Prince of Denmark?"

Now, it is by the principle just indicated that Mr. Taylor has *not* been guided at the Crystal Palace. He says:—

"My object has been to produce *Hamlet*, not for the sake of the actor who is to play the part of the Prince of Denmark, but chiefly for artistic and æsthetic reasons, for the sake of the dramatic art and the public, with as complete a cast and appliances as I could obtain under the circumstances of the moment."

Mr. J. Steele MacKaye, a young American, who has studied acting at the French Conservatoire as a pupil of M. Regnier, is the Hamlet at the Crystal Palace. He has a good stage figure, with a face mobile and expressive, and his elocution is uniformly good, though his voice lacks the power to fill a large space for a considerable length of time. In repose he is somewhat deficient, but he cannot be justly censured because he misses certain points to which habitual playgoers are accustomed, while acting under conditions by which the guidance of tradition is as much as possible restricted. The broad question as to whether convention may be too generally disregarded is one that has nothing to do with a discussion of the merits of actors. The audience at the Crystal Palace, who sat devoutly with their books in their hands, were manifestly delighted with Mr. MacKaye's Hamlet and Mr. Flockton's very judicious representation of Polonius, though possibly old playgoers might somewhat miss "the servile and senile buffoon usually presented on the stage" against whom Mr. Taylor vehemently protests.

Hamlet contains, we need not say, a large number of small parts, many of which are commonly slurred over, and we question greatly whether these have ever been kept up to a more generally creditable level than under Mr. Taylor's rule.

We may say generally that the aspect of the Crystal Palace *Hamlet* is new throughout, but one innovation which Mr. T. Taylor thinks will be "sharply criticized" merits an especial description. In the "Play scene" of the third act a mock stage, already fitted up, is commonly placed at the back of the real one, while the King an Horatio are seen on opposite sides, the former being so seated that he cannot witness the performances without turning his back upon the audience, who thus have no opportunity of watching the effect of the mimic action upon his conscience. By Mr. Taylor's arrangement the players, in accordance with the fashion or Elizabethan strollers, actually build up their platform in the presence of the audience, not at the back, but at the side of the stage, diametrically opposite to that occupied by the royal party, while Hamlet himself, lying at Ophelia's feet, is the principal figure in the centre of the background. Through this expedient the faces of the King and Hamlet are both visible.

In the "Closet scene," with which the third act terminates, Mr. Taylor followed the example of those managers who hang large pictures of the two Kings against the wall, instead of making Hamlet produce miniatures. But the notion of giving regal robes to the Ghost in this scene is, we believe, entirely new, and is perfectly justifiable. The spectre, who appears in mail in the first act (and commonly in the third) is a veritable ghost, visible to any one who crosses his path, but in the third he is an exponent of Hamlet's state of mind, and is invisible to Gertrude. Now, Hamlet's mind has been powerfully influenced by the picture, and the notion that on this particular occasion the Ghost should be not clad in mail, but robed, as in the picture, indicates original thought.

The performance of *Hamlet* on three afternoons this week and on two next week is already announced.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

(*Times*, May 8.)

MANY members of the House of Commons who have hitherto wavered have made up their minds that the Licensed Victuallers are more powerful than the Agitators for the Permissive Bill, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson's measure was rejected yesterday by a majority of four to one. The elections are, in fact, telling. It has been seen that seat after seat has been lost by the Liberal party, the defeat at Bath on Tuesday coming, as the publicans must think, providentially to enforce the moral of previous contests; and among the numerous hypotheses that have been framed to account for this continous bad fortune a favourite explanation has been that the Licensed Victuallers "have done it all." So far as we can ascertain, the reason suggested for the change is insufficient, but there is evidently enough truth in it for many members of the House. Men who had been silent before got up yesterday and attacked the bill. Many who had stopped away from previous Divisions came and voted against it; and two or three converts expressed their penitence for past errors and swelled the majority rejecting the measure they had formerly supported. In the first year of the present Parliament 87 voted for the bill and 193 against it; in 1870 the numbers for it rose to 90, and the opponents sank to 121; in 1871 the supporters mounted again to 124, but the opposition increased in still greater proportion, and became 206; last year a Division was avoided by a skilful prolongation of the debate, but yesterday Sir Wilfrid Lawson's backers sank to 81—the lowest point they have touched—and his adversaries rose to 321.

It is not necessary we should say much upon Sir Wilfrid Lawson's measure. We have always resisted it as indefensible in principle, and incapable of being enforced. The argument on principle was, in fact, exhausted long ago in a correspondence between Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley, and Mr. Pope, then Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance. The learned Secretary, who has since, as we are informed, seen the errors of his reasoning and abandoned his position, propounded, in defence of the restrictions he then advocated on individual freedom, a theory of the limits of legislation which practically exposed the freedom of every man to the coercion of his neighbours. If any one did anything which the people about him thought injurious to his health or wealth, they might, according to this opinion, restrain him by force from pursuing his ill-advised course of action. No supporter of the Permissive Bill can, in fact, stop short of this conclusion. Mr. Osborne was strictly accurate in saying that those who admitted the principle of the Permissive Bill must be prepared to allow that two-thirds of the Ratepayers of a parish ought to be authorized to forbid Catholics from eating fish during Lent if they thought it injurious to them, or to forbid the drinking of tea upon the same ground. Against all schemes of legislative interference based upon such principles we must maintain an undeviating opposition. It is, moreover, abundantly proved that the regulations of the Permissive Bill, could not be enforced even if they acquired the sanction of law. The experience of the United States is conclusive upon this point. Under the Federal system each State of the Union exercises authority over the police provisions within its own territory, and it is well known that Maine passed some years since a Prohibitory Law, which was subsequently adopted by four or five other States, though it has since been repealed by most of them. Last year Mr. Plimsoll—not then so famous as he has since become—gave the House of Commons his experiences of the law within the State of Maine itself; and on another occasion Mr. Eustace Smith admitted that it was a dead letter in all towns of any size and importance in the States where it was nominally the law, although it was not unfrequently enforced in country districts. Mr. Dalrymple yesterday explained to the House how his experience in the States of the means employed to prevent drunkenness had convinced him that the law could never be enforced. He found, as every traveller finds, that he was offered a choice of 300 different kinds of wine on the wine-list of his hotel at Boston; and this was not done furtively, but so openly and in such disregard of the existence of any statute on the subject, that the innocent visitor concludes it must be repealed. When a law bad in principle is thus proved to be incapable of being applied in practice we ought to hear no more of it. We need not follow Mr. Bruce and anticipate the rioting that would follow an attempt at coercion, since none will ever be attempted. Yet we have not heard the last of the Permissive Bill. Crushing and well deserved as was the defeat that its supporters received yesterday, they will revive, and their agitation will be prolonged, for the amount of drinking in the country is certainly excessive, and those members of the community who are moved by impulse rather than by reason will renew their attempts to prevent it. They will return to the charge, and Good Templars and Publicans will renew the cross fires of solicitation and denunciation.

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